

**(12) United States Patent
Hilpert****(to) Patent No.: US 6,666,170 B1
(45) Date of Patent: Dec. 23, 2003****(54) ANIMAL EAR TAG****(75) Inventor: Jean-Jacques Hilpert, Vitre (FR)****(73) Assignee: Allflex New Zealand Limited,
Palmerston North (NZ)****(*) Notice:** Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.**(21) Appl. No.: 09/58304****(22) PCT Filed: Dec. 3, 1998****(86) PCT No.: PCT/NZ98/0018**

§ 371 (c)(1),

(2), (4) Date: **Jun. 8, 2000****(87) PCT Pub. No.: W099/29167**PCT Pub. Date: **Jun. 17, 1999****(30) Foreign Application Priority Data**

Dec. 9, 1997 (NZ) 329361

(51) Int. Cl. 7 AO1K 11/00**(52) U.S. Cl. 119/814; 40/301****(58) Field of Search 119/814; 40/301,
40/668; 63/12****(56) References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

D229,198 S	*	11/1973 Cockburn	.....	D30/43
4,102,073 A	*	7/1978 Hayes	.....	40/301
4,470,212 A	*	9/1984 Stafford et al.	.....	40/301
4,597,208 A	*	7/1986 Chevillot	.....	40/301
4,691,458 A	*	9/1987 Scott	.....	40/300
4,696,119 A	*	9/1987 Howe et al.	.....	40/301

4,721,064 A	*	1/1988 Denk et al.	.....	119/655
4,953,313 A	*	9/1990 Scott	.....	40/301
D325,268 S	*	4/1992 Wittick et al.	.....	D30/155
5,152,249 A	*	10/1992 Howe	.....	40/301
5,461,805 A	*	10/1995 Johnson	.....	40/301
5,588,234 A	*	12/1996 de Jong	.....	40/301
5,675,920 A	*	10/1997 Long	.....	40/301
6,021,592 A	*	2/2000 Caisley	.....	40/301
6,095,915 A	*	8/2000 Geissler et al.	.....	452/198
6,385,877 B1	*	5/2002 Wikan	.....	40/301

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

AU	32394/84	2/1985	
AU	47166/85	6/1986	
FR	2578713	9/1986	
GB	2294664	5/1996	
WO	WO 91/00686	1/1991	
WO	WO 95/0445	2/1995	AO1K/11/00
WO	WO 95/04455	2/1995	AO1K/11/00

* cited by examiner

*Primary Examiner—Peter M. Poon**Assistant Examiner—Joan M. Olszewski**(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Blakely, Sokoloff, Taylor & Zafman***(57) ABSTRACT**

An animal ear tag including a female opening through which a head of a stem of a coupling member can pass to effect a coupling action when installing the tag on an animal, the female opening being formed as part of a separate enclosed boss component of hard material, the boss component having a flange extending peripherally from an external surface thereof, the flange being located within resilient material forming a part of the ear tag sized to anchor the boss component to the tag.

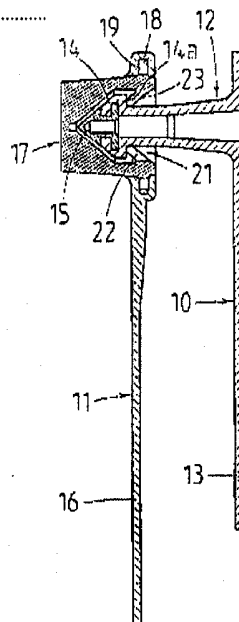
7 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets

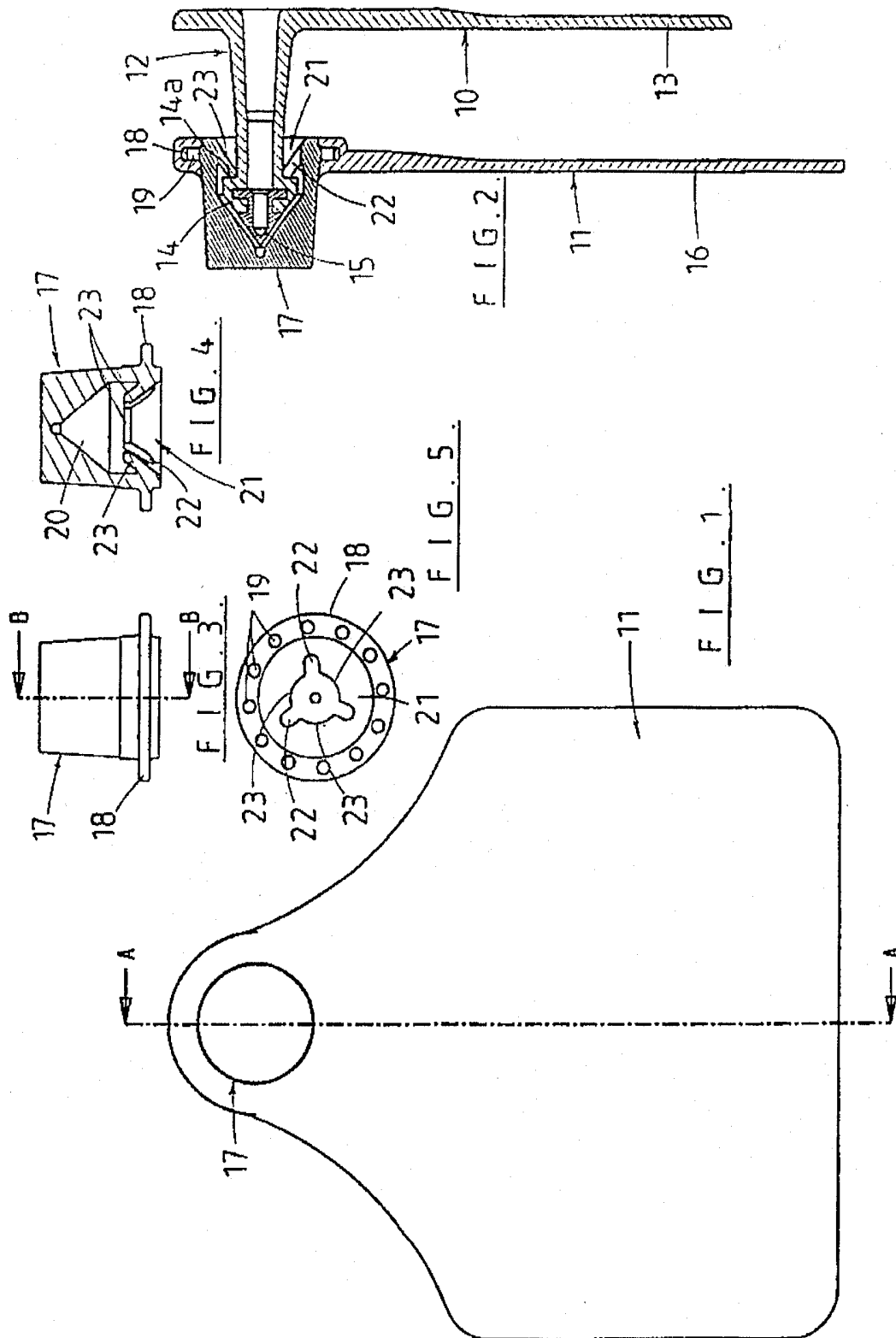
Exhibit A

U.S. Patent

Dec. 23, 2003

Sheet 2 of 2

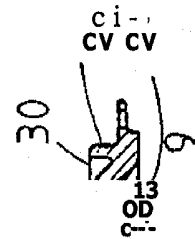
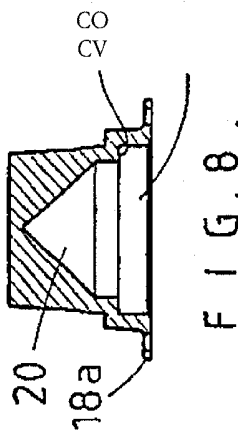
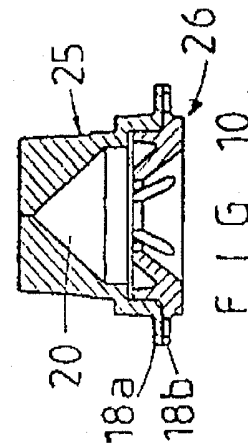
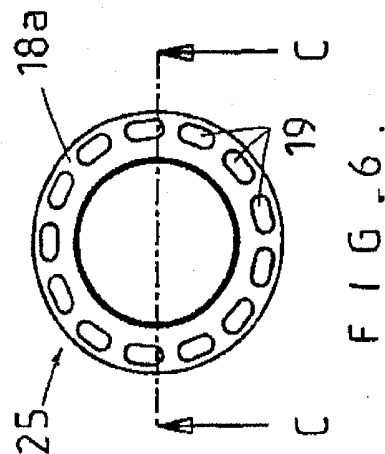
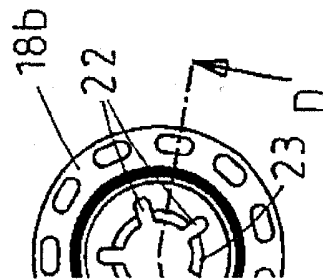
US 6,666,1



U.S. Patent

Dec. 23, 2003

Sheet 2 of 2

US 6,666,1

1US 6,666,170 B16

1

ANIMAL EAR TAG

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to an animal ear tag.

It is well known to provide an animal ear tag having a coupling arrangement which incorporates a headed stem which is forced through an animal's ear and through an opening in a female part of the tag which is located at the side of the ear opposite to that through which the headed stem is forced. A secure coupling of the tag to the animal's ear is required to ensure that the ear tag remains in place in the animal's ear. Therefore, the coupling should be of a type which resists decoupling, especially when the tag becomes snagged in an obstruction such as a fence, gate, etc. Also, it is desirable to provide an ear tag construction which is such as to resist the tag being removed and reused for illicit retagging of animals. The ear tag, therefore, needs as far as possible to be tamperproof.

Over the years, various attempts have been made to render an ear tag tamperproof. To this end, there has been previously proposed an ear tag construction of a type described and claimed in New Zealand patent specification 213378 in which a collar is located within an enclosed boss which surrounds the opening in the female part of the tag. When the tag is installed in the ear of an animal, the headed stem is forced through the opening and locates within the collar inside the enclosed boss. Good retention characteristics are exhibited by the tag. Furthermore, access to the head is rendered difficult if an effort is made to cause the head to be forced back out through the female opening to achieve decoupling of the tag and thereby permit the tag or one or both of the components to be illicitly reused.

It was also proposed that the retention characteristics be such that applying a retraction or pulling force to the stem of the tag (when endeavouring to pull the tag apart) the head would separate from the stem and remain in the collar. This would thereby render the tag/tag components non-reusable.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The tag described in New Zealand patent specification No 213378 largely achieved its objectives. However, the object of the present invention is to provide an animal ear tag which has improved tamperproof characteristics.

Broadly, according to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided an animal tamperproof ear tag including a female opening through which a head of a stem of a coupling member can pass to effect a coupling action when installing the tag on an animal, the female opening being formed as part of a separate enclosed boss of rigid hard moulded material with a thick wall section, the having a flange extending peripherally from an external surface thereof, said flange being moulded into the resilient material forming a part of the ear tag so as to anchor said boss to the tag part, wherein the female opening is of decreasing cross-sectional area from an external part of the boss as it extends into the cavity, said female opening being at least part formed by a plurality of projections which extend inwardly from the exterior of the boss and form at the distal ends thereof a retention surface which, in use, engages with the head of the stem of said coupling member and wherein the boss component has an internal cavity in which the head can reside after passing through the female opening, the internal cavity being in close conformity with the head of the stem.

Preferably the boss is made of two separate sections, a top section which has a peripheral flange and an open end which

2

provides a shoulder, an a base section which includes a peripheral flange and incorporates the projection in female opening, a peripheral wall of the base section engaging in said open end in a snug fit with the end of the peripheral wall butted up to said shoulder, the peripheral flanges being mated face to face.

In the preferred form of the invention the material is a resilient material and the boss includes anchoring means for anchoring the boss component with said resilient material. The anchoring means can be formed by a plurality of openings in the flanges.

The hard material can be a fibre reinforced plastics material.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a face view of the female component of a two-piece ear tag incorporating the present invention,

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view on line A—A of FIG. 1,

FIG. 3 is an elevation view of the boss portion of the female component of the tag as illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2,

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken on line B—B of FIG. 3,

FIG. 5 is a bottom plan view of the boss as shown in FIGS. 3 and 4,

FIG. 6 is a plan view of a top section of a further embodiment of the boss portion.

FIG. 7 is a similar view to FIG. 6 by showing a base section of the boss portion,

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view on line C—C of FIG. 6, FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view on line D—D of FIG. 7, and

FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view of the top section and base section combined to form a complete boss portion.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention is in a preferred embodiment as illustrated in the drawings applied to an animal ear tag formed of two separate components, namely, a male component 10 and a female component 11. The male component has a stem 12 which projects from one face thereof. The male component 10 can be simply a disc from which the stem 12 extends or it can include a panel 13 as illustrated.

The present invention can also be applied to an ear tag of one piece construction which employs a headed stem fitting with a female opening to achieve mounting of the tag to the ear of an animal.

The stem 12 at its distal end includes a head 14 which in a known manner incorporates a hard material insert 15. In known manner the pin of an applicator tool is insertable through the hollow bore of stem 12 to engage with the hard insert 15 and thereby apply a driving force to the insert 15. This forces the insert 15 through the animal's ear drawing with it the stem 12.

In accordance with known forms of ear tags, the female component 11 preferably incorporates a panel 16 on which indicia can be applied. Also, in accordance with known ear tag constructions the male and female components are preferably formed of a resilient material such as polyurethane. The use of such material results in the components 10 and 11 being flexible, thereby enabling the tag to flex upon any snagging occurring. The flexibility characteristics generally result in the tag being able to flex sufficiently so that the animal wearing the ear tag can free the tag away from a snagging obstacle rather than ripping the tag from the animal's ear.

4US 6,666,170 B16

According to the present invention, the female component 11 incorporates a separate boss component 17 which is intended to receive in a snap locking arrangement the head 14 and to retain the head within the boss. According to the invention, the boss 17 is formed by, for example, moulding 5 and is made from a rigid hard material such as nylon. In the more preferred form of the invention the nylon includes glass reinforcing fibres with, for example, the glass fibre content being about 30%.

The boss component 17 is pre-formed and, as will be hereinafter described, incorporated using an insert moulding technique with the female component 11. Manufacture of the boss 17 can be carried out by moulding in an injection moulding process the boss about a metal core. After moulding the boss will include the metal core. However, the core will be formed from a material which is meltable at a temperature elevated beyond that which would normally be experienced during the injection moulding process. Therefore, upon moulding being completed, the boss with contained metal core would be conveyed to a melting tank in which the metal core would be melted out of the boss. By way of example, the melting tank could be at a temperature of about 185° C. The boss component would then be transferred to a rinsing tank and subsequently to a drying facility. The thus completed boss would then be ready for moulding into the female component. It is anticipated that one suitable metal for this process is bismuth or a bismuth and tin combination.

The boss 17 is moulded with at least one peripheral flange 18 located at or adjacent one end thereof. This is the end through which the head 14 is forced. This flange 18 includes anchorage means which in the preferred form of the invention comprises a plurality of openings 19.

The boss 17 is as previously mentioned pre-formed. It is then placed into a moulding tool and the female component 11 is moulded such that part of the boss 17 including the flange 18 is moulded into the plastics material from which the female component 11 is moulded. As a consequence of this plastics material will flow into openings 19 so as to increase the anchorage of the boss 17 in the tag material. Other anchorage means could be employed within the scope of the invention.

The boss 17 incorporates an internal cavity 20 which in the preferred form is shaped to be commensurate with the external shape of the head 14 of the male component but with sufficient clearance to enable the head 14 to move sufficiently into the cavity to permit a correct locking action as will hereinafter be described. The cavity 20, however, is only sufficient in volume to accommodate a single head within the boss 17.

An opening 21 into the cavity 20 is provided. This preferably is of truncated conical shape as can be seen in FIGS. 2 and 4. Slits or slots 22 are formed in the wall which defines the truncated conical shaped opening 21 thereby resulting in a plurality of inclined projections 23. In an alternative arrangement the slits or slots could be replaced by weakened sections or areas by deliberate thinning of the wall thickness at selected positions. The slots 22 do not pass through the exterior of the boss as can be seen in FIGS. 4 and 5.

Even though the boss 17 is formed of a rigid and hard material and the slots are closed at one end the slots 22 (or weakened sections), nevertheless, enable the projections 23 to flex or move as the head 14 is forced through opening 21 and into cavity 20. However, once the head 14 is located in position within the cavity 20 the projections become

restored to their normal state and engage in behind the shoulder 14a of the head 14. As shown in FIG. 2, the projections 23 more preferably engage into the area defined by the joining of shoulder 14a and the adjacent external surface of the stem 12.

The projections 23 surrounding the underside or shoulder 14a of the head 14 provide a positive coupling with the head 14 so that once installed the head cannot be pulled back out of cavity 20. Therefore, the retention properties are extremely good and indeed any reverse pull on the stem 12 will only tend to increase the locking effect of the projections 23 on the stem/head. It is therefore envisaged that a pulling action or retraction force applied to stem 12 if sufficiently high will result in the stem fracturing, thereby rendering male component 10 unusable. However, stem 12 could include in its length, and possibly adjacent head 14, a waisted portion to further increase the possibility of fracture. This waisting should not be such that in normal use a force resulting from snagging will cause the stem to fracture.

If the stem 12 fractures/separates, the head 14 will remain in cavity 20. Due to the close conformity of the cavity 20 with the head 14 it will not be possible for the female component 11 to be reused as there will be insufficient space in the cavity 20 to accommodate a second head. Furthermore, the rigid nature of the boss 17 is such that the boss will not be able to bulge or deform and thereby accommodate a second head in the event that an effort is made to combine a further male component 10 with the female component.

The thick wall section and the nature of the material forming the boss 17 will also prevent any force being applied to the head 14 in an effort to force it back out through opening 21. Thereby a force applied to head 14 from externally of the boss 17 will not be able to be used to either force the head 14 out of the boss 17 to decouple the tag component or indeed where a head portion resides in the cavity (due to the stem fracturing) to force the head 14 out so that another male tag component can be used to illicitly reinstall the female component 11.

The invention is open to modification within the scope of the present disclosure. For example, even though the retention means for retaining the head within the boss is disclosed herein as being formed as part of the boss, it could be a separate element which is combined with the boss and/or body of the female component or is formed during moulding of the female component. Also, while the boss is preferably moulded in one piece the end opposite the female opening could be left open. If left open a cover piece could be fastened thereover and fixed in place as a post moulding operation.

An alternative embodiment of the boss is illustrated in FIGS. 6 to 10 where the boss is formed by two separate sections 25 and 26. The top section 25 has a peripheral flange 18a and an open end 27 which provides a shoulder 28. The lower or base section 26 includes a peripheral flange 18b and incorporates the projections 23 and opening 21. A peripheral wall 29 engages (see FIGS. 10) in open end 27 in a snug fit with the end 30 of wall 29 butted up to shoulder 28. The flanges 18a and 18b mate face to face.

Flanges 18a and 18b include openings 19 which are of an elongate form rather than the circular form of the first embodiment. The top section 25 and base section 26 when combined are located such that the openings 19 of flanges 18a and 18b are aligned or at least overlap.

The top section 25 and base section 26 can be injection moulded in a hard grade of polyurethane (TPU). Both parts

3US 6,666,170 B15

are assembled, as shown in FIG. 10, before being placed within the cavity of the female mould prior to moulding. The over moulding of the tag panel material can then be performed using the traditional grades of TPU. The over moulding will retain the boss 17 as well as fix the top section 25 and base section 26 together.

With the tag of the present invention it is believed that the force required to apply the head 14 of the male component 10 through the opening 21 and into the boss will be less relative to the level of retention of the head when installed in the boss than comparable tags. The inwardly tapering opening 21 will provide good lead in characteristics for the head as it approaches the cavity and the deformity of the projections 23 will be able to occur without applying unnecessary force to the insert 15 of the head 14 which may otherwise result in the insert separating from the head and thereby leading to misapplication. It is also believed that the tag during the installation procedure will provide a clean cut through the ear of the animal.

Nevertheless, once the head is in position the engagement of the projections behind the head will ensure that the head is held in place with high retention levels. This is achieved without the need for the shoulder 14a of the head to be inclined backwardly relative to the distal or pointed end of the insert which is a technique which has been used previously to try and increase retention of the head by the female component.

The ear tag also permits the head and stem of the male component to rotate relative to the female component. This is achieved because of a clearance which exists between the head and the boss cavity and between the stem and the inclined projections.

It is believed that it may be possible that any deformation of the shoulder area 14a of the head when a retraction or pulling force is applied to the stem (such deformation being caused by the interaction with the distal or free edge of the projection 23) will enhance rather than lessen the level of retention. As the interaction between the end of the projections is directed toward the internal flange of the insert 15 it is believed that any deformation of the head will not be such as to reduce the overall cross-sectional dimension of the head and thereby enable the deformed head to escape back through the opening as defined by the distal ends of the projections 23.

The boss being formed of a rigid material will also ensure that the boss cannot be deformed either radially or longitudinally or in such other manner as to manipulate the head and/or the opening/retention projections to enable the head to be forced from within the cavity 20.

The moulding of the boss in one piece provides a benefit in that there is no need for a separate fabrication step after moulding of the female component in order, for example, to apply an end cap to the boss to enclose the boss cavity.

Therefore, the construction of the tamperproof coupling is not dependent upon the quality achieved with a separate joining or fabrication process.

It is therefore believed that an animal ear tag incorporating the present invention will exhibit extremely good tamperproof characteristics and render ear tag components which have been used unsuitable for reuse.

What is claimed is:

1. An animal tamperproof ear tag including a female opening through which a head of a stem of a coupling member can pass to effect a coupling action when installing the tag on an animal, the female opening being formed as part of a separate enclosed boss of rigid hard moulded material with a thick wall section, the boss being made by a top section and a base section each having a flange extending peripherally from an external surface thereof, said top section having an open end which provides a shoulder, a peripheral wall of the base section engages in the open end in a snug fit with the end of the peripheral wall butted up to said shoulder, the peripheral flanges being mated face to face, said flanges being moulded into the resilient material forming a part of the ear tag so as to anchor said boss to the tag part, wherein the female opening is in the base section, the female opening being of decreasing cross-sectional area from an external part of the boss as it extends into an internal cavity of the boss in which the head can reside after passing through the female opening, said female opening being at least part formed by a plurality of projections which extend inwardly from the exterior of the boss and form at the distal ends thereof a retention surface which, in use, engages with the end of the stem of said coupling member after the head has passed through the female opening, and wherein the internal cavity being in close conformity with the head of the stem.

2. An animal ear tag as claimed in claim 1 wherein the flange includes a plurality of openings.

3. An animal ear tag as claimed in claim 1 wherein, each peripheral flange has a plurality of openings, the openings in the peripheral flanges at least overlapping when the top and base section parts are combined to form the boss.

4. An animal ear tag as claimed in claim 3 wherein one of the top section part and the base section part includes the female opening.

5. An animal ear tag as claimed in claim 3 wherein the openings in at least one of the peripheral flanges are of elongate form.

6. An animal ear tag as claimed in claim 1 wherein the boss and tag part are formed from polyurethane with the boss being formed from a harder grade of polyurethane.

7. An animal ear tag as claimed in claim 1 wherein the hard material of the boss component is a plastic material incorporating fibre reinforcement.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 6,666,170 B1
DATED : December 23, 2003
INVENTOR(S) : Hilbert et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Column 6,

Line 14, please delete "wail" and insert -- wall --.

Signed and Sealed this

Fifteenth Day of February, 2005

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jon W. Dudas", is written over a rectangular area with a light gray dot grid background.

JON W. DUDAS
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

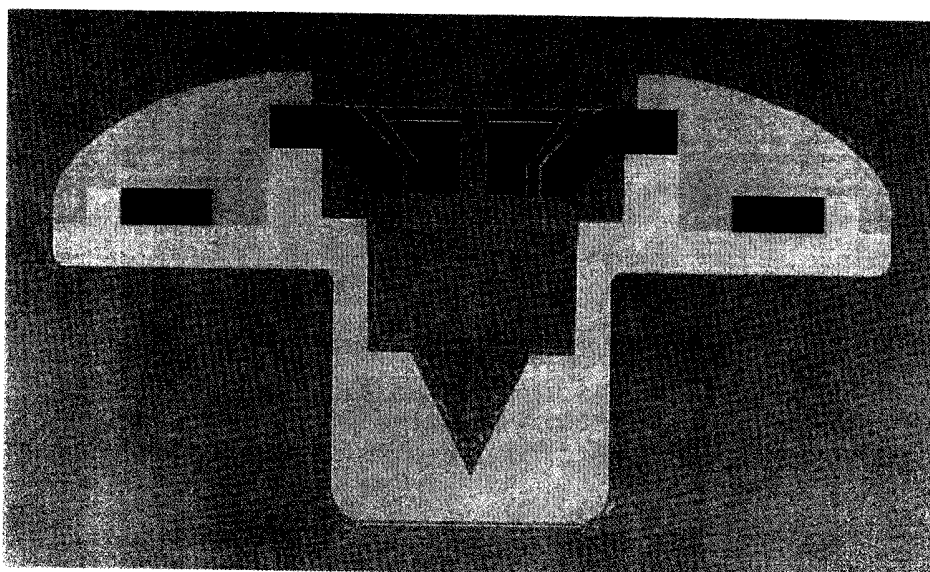
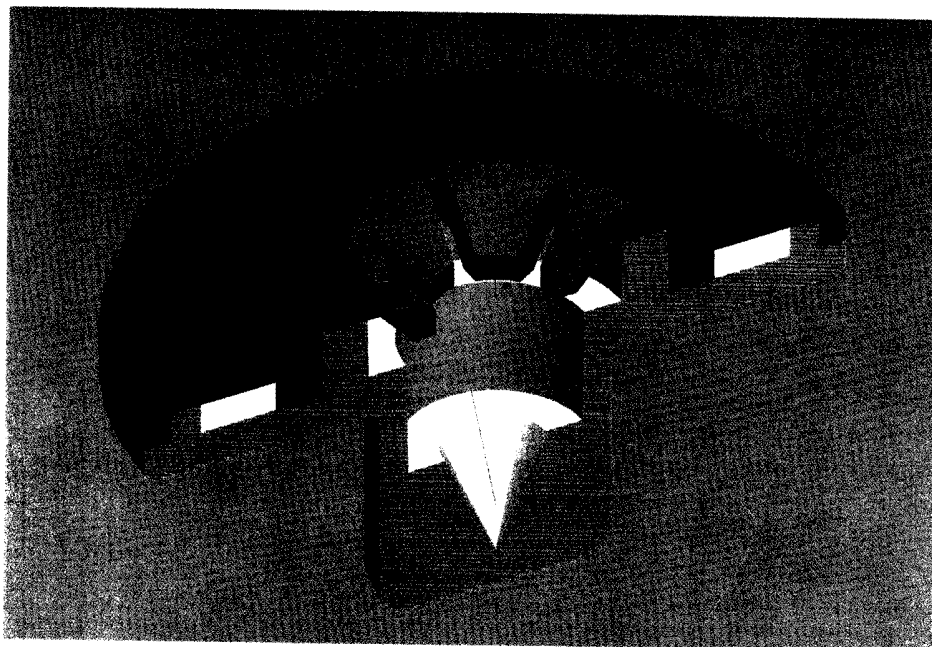
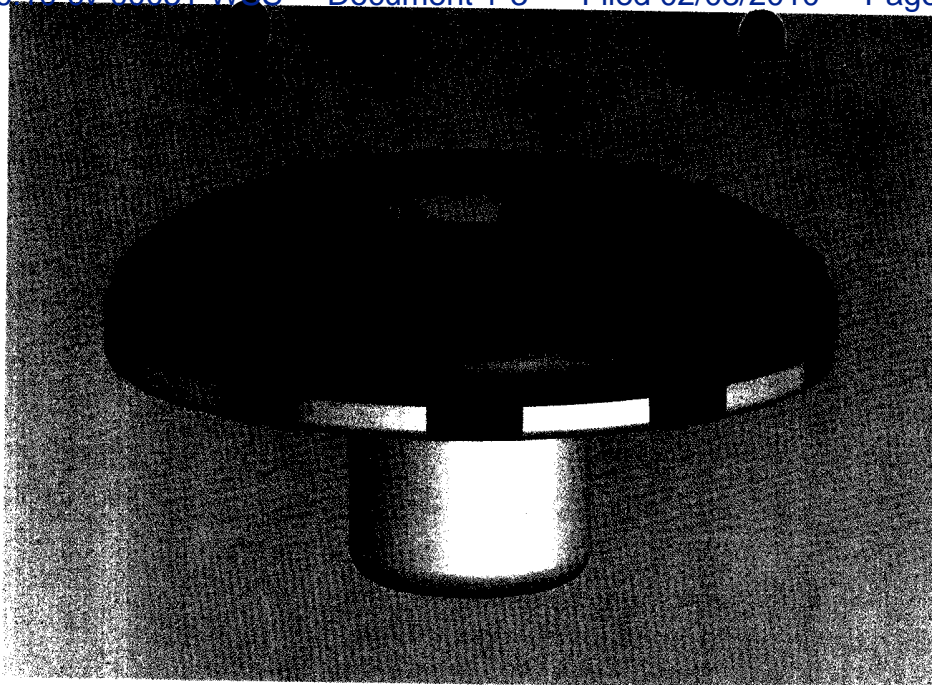


Exhibit B

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification⁶:

A01K 11/00

A1

(11) International Publication Number:

WO 99/29167

(43) International Publication Date:

17 June 1999 (17.06.99)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/NZ98/00178

(22) International Filing Date: 3 December 1998 (03.12.98)

(30) Priority Data:

329361

9 December 1997 (09.12.97)

NZ

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): ALLFLEX
NEW ZEALAND LIMITED [NZ/NZ]; 931 Tremaine Av-
enue, Palmerston North (NZ).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): HILPERT, Jean-Jacques
[FR/FR]; 12, rue Sainte Croix, F-35500 Vitre (FR).(74) Agent: HOPKINS, Donald, Leslie; Don Hopkins & Associates,
Unit 2, Northcote Office Park, 145 Queen Street, Palmerston
North (NZ).(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR,
BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE,
GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,
LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL,
TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO
patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian
patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European
patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,
IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published

With international search report.

(54) Title: AN ANIMAL EAR TAG

(57) Abstract

An animal ear tag including coupling means (12, 14, 21) for installing the ear tag with an animal's ear, the coupling means having a stem (12) with a head portion (14) and a female opening (21) through which the head portion (14) can pass to effect a coupling action, the female opening (21) being formed as part of a separate enclosed boss component (17) of hard material which is fastened to material forming a further part (11) of the ear tag.

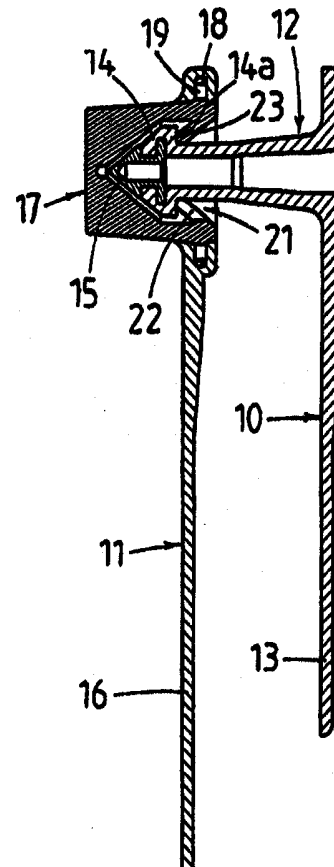


Exhibit C

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece		Republic of Macedonia	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon		Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

AN ANIMAL EAR TAG

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates to an animal ear tag.

It is well known to provide an animal ear tag having a coupling arrangement which incorporates a headed stem which is forced through an animal's ear and through an opening in a female part of the tag which is located at the side of the ear opposite to that through which the headed stem is forced. A secure coupling of the tag to the animal's ear is required to ensure that the ear tag remains in place in the animal's ear. Therefore, the coupling should be of a type which resists decoupling, especially when the tag becomes snagged in an obstruction such as a fence, gate, etc. Also, it is desirable to provide an ear tag construction which is such as to resist the tag being removed and reused for illicit retagging of animals. The ear tag, therefore, needs as far as possible to be tamperproof.

Over the years, various attempts have been made to render an ear tag tamperproof. To this end, there has been previously proposed an ear tag construction of a type described and claimed in New Zealand patent specification 213378 in which a collar is located within an enclosed boss which surrounds the opening in the female part of the tag. When the tag is installed in the ear of an animal, the headed stem is forced through the opening and locates within the collar inside the enclosed boss. Good retention characteristics are exhibited

by the tag. Furthermore, access to the head is rendered difficult if an effort is made to cause the head to be forced back out through the female opening to achieve decoupling of the tag and thereby permit the tag or one or both of the
5 components to be illicitly reused.

It was also proposed that the retention characteristics be such that applying a retraction or pulling force to the stem of the tag (when endeavouring to pull the tag apart) the head
10 would separate from the stem and remain in the collar. This would thereby render the tag/tag components non-reusable.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 The tag described in New Zealand patent specification No 213378 largely achieved its objectives. However, the object of the present invention is to provide an animal ear tag which has improved tamperproof characteristics.

20 Broadly, according to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided an animal ear tag including coupling means for installing the ear tag with an animal's ear, the coupling means having a headed stem and a female opening through which the head of the stem can pass to effect a coupling action,
25 the female opening being formed as part of a separate enclosed boss component of hard material which is fastened to material forming a part of the ear tag.

In the preferred form of the invention the material is a
30 resilient material and the boss component includes anchoring

means for anchoring the boss component with said resilient material. The anchoring means can be formed by a plurality of openings in a flange extending peripherally from an external surface of the boss component.

5

The hard material can be a fibre reinforced plastics material.

According to a second broad aspect of the invention there is provided an animal ear tag including coupling means for installing the ear tag with an animal's ear, the coupling means having a headed stem and female opening through which the head of the stem can pass to effect a coupling action, a boss component of a hard material, the boss component being fixedly attached to flexible material forming a part of the ear tag, the boss component having an internal cavity, the female opening providing access to the cavity, retention means to retain the head in the cavity, said cavity being configured to enable only one head at any one time to be accommodated therein.

10
15
20

According to a third broad aspect of the invention there is provided an animal ear tag including coupling means for installing the ear tag with an animal's ear, the coupling means having a headed stem and a female opening through which the head of the stem can pass to effect a coupling action, a boss component of a hard material, the boss being fixedly attached to flexible material forming a part of the ear tag, the boss component having an internal cavity in which the head after passing through the female opening can reside, the

25
30

female opening being of decreasing cross-sectional area from an external part of the boss component as it extends towards the cavity, said female opening being at least part formed by a plurality of projections which extend inwardly from the exterior of the boss component and form at the distal ends thereof retention means to retain the head when in the cavity.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

10

Figure 1 is a face view of the female component of a two-piece ear tag incorporating the present invention,

15

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view on line A-A of Figure 1,

20

Figure 3 is an elevation view of the boss portion of the female component of the tag as illustrated in Figures 1 and 2,

25

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view taken on line B-B of Figure 3,

Figure 5 is a bottom plan view of the boss as shown in Figures 3 and 4,

Figure 6 is a plan view of a first part of a further embodiment of the boss portion,

Figure 7 is a similar view to Figure 6 by showing a second part of the boss portion,

5 Figure 8 is a cross-sectional view on line C-C of Figure 6,

Figure 9 is a cross-sectional view on line D-D of Figure 7, and

10 Figure 10 is a cross-sectional view of the first and second parts combined to form a complete boss portion.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

15 The present invention is in a preferred embodiment as illustrated in the drawings applied to an animal ear tag formed of two separate components, namely, a male component 10 and a female component 11. The male component has a stem 12 which projects from one face thereof. The male component 20 10 can be simply a disc from which the stem 12 extends or it can include a panel 13 as illustrated.

The present invention can also be applied to an ear tag of one piece construction which employs a headed stem fitting 25 with a female opening to achieve mounting of the tag to the ear of an animal.

The stem 12 at its distal end includes a head 14 which in a known manner incorporates a hard material insert 15. In 30 known manner the pin of an applicator tool is insertable

through the hollow bore of stem 12 to engage with the hard insert 15 and thereby apply a driving force to the insert 15. This forces the insert 15 through the animal's ear drawing with it the stem 12.

5

In accordance with known forms of ear tags, the female component 11 preferably incorporates a panel 16 on which indicia can be applied. Also, in accordance with known ear tag constructions the male and female components are preferably formed of a resilient material such as polyurethane. The use of such material results in the components 10 and 11 being flexible, thereby enabling the tag to flex upon any snagging occurring. The flexibility characteristics generally result in the tag being able to flex sufficiently so that the animal wearing the ear tag can free the tag away from a snagging obstacle rather than ripping the tag from the animal's ear.

According to the present invention, the female component 11 incorporates a separate boss component 17 which is intended to receive in a snap locking arrangement the head 14 and to retain the head within the boss. According to the invention, the boss 17 is formed by, for example, moulding and is made from a rigid hard material such as nylon. In the more preferred form of the invention the nylon includes glass reinforcing fibres with, for example, the glass fibre content being about 30%.

The boss component 17 is pre-formed and, as will be hereinafter described, incorporated using an insert moulding

technique with the female component 11. Manufacture of the boss 17 can be carried out by moulding in an injection moulding process the boss about a metal core. After moulding the boss will include the metal core. However, the core will
5 be formed from a material which is meltable at a temperature elevated beyond that which would normally be experienced during the injection moulding process. Therefore, upon moulding being completed, the boss with contained metal core would be conveyed to a melting tank in which the metal core
10 would be melted out of the boss. By way of example, the melting tank could be at a temperature of about 185°C. The boss component would then be transferred to a rinsing tank and subsequently to a drying facility. The thus completed boss would then be ready for moulding into the female
15 component. It is anticipated that one suitable metal for this process is bismuth or a bismuth and tin combination.

The boss 17 is moulded with at least one peripheral flange 18 located at or adjacent one end thereof. This is the end
20 through which the head 14 is forced. This flange 18 includes anchorage means which in the preferred form of the invention comprises a plurality of openings 19.

The boss 17 is as previously mentioned pre-formed. It is
25 then placed into a moulding tool and the female component 11 is moulded such that part of the boss 17 including the flange 18 is moulded into the plastics material from which the female component 11 is moulded. As a consequence of this plastics material will flow into openings 19 so as to
30 increase the anchorage of the boss 17 in the tag material.

Other anchorage means could be employed within the scope of the invention.

The boss 17 incorporates an internal cavity 20 which in the preferred form is shaped to be commensurate with the external shape of the head 14 of the male component but with sufficient clearance to enable the head 14 to move sufficiently into the cavity to permit a correct locking action as will hereinafter be described. The cavity 20, however, is only sufficient in volume to accommodate a single head within the boss 17.

An opening 21 into the cavity 20 is provided. This preferably is of truncated conical shape as can be seen in Figures 2 and 4. Slits or slots 22 are formed in the wall which defines the truncated conical shaped entrance 21 thereby resulting in a plurality of inclined projections 23. In an alternative arrangement the slits or slots could be replaced by weakened sections or areas by deliberate thinning of the wall thickness at selected positions. The slots 22 do not pass through the exterior of the boss as can be seen in Figures 4 and 5.

Even though the boss 17 is formed of a rigid and hard material and the slots are closed at one end the slots 22 (or weakened sections), nevertheless, enable the projections 23 to flex or move as the head 14 is forced through opening 21 and into cavity 20. However, once the head 14 is located in position within the cavity 20 the projections become restored to their normal state and engage in behind the shoulder 14a

of the head 14. As shown in Figure 2, the fingers 23 more preferably engage into the area defined by the joining of shoulder 14a and the adjacent external surface of the stem 12.

5

The projections 23 surrounding the underside or shoulder 14a of the head 14 provide a positive coupling with the head 14 so that once installed the head cannot be pulled back out of cavity 20. Therefore, the retention properties are extremely good and indeed any reverse pull on the stem 12 will only tend to increase the locking effect of the projections 23 on the stem/head. It is therefore envisaged that a pulling action or retraction force applied to stem 12 if sufficiently high will result in the stem fracturing, thereby rendering male component 10 unusable. However, stem 12 could include in its length, and possibly adjacent head 14, a waisted portion to further increase the possibility of fracture. This waisting should not be such that in normal use a force resulting from snagging will cause the stem to fracture.

20

If the stem 12 fractures/separates, the head 14 will remain in cavity 20. Due to the close conformity of the cavity 20 with the head 14 it will not be possible for the female component 11 to be reused as there will be insufficient space in the cavity 20 to accommodate a second head. Furthermore, the rigid nature of the boss 17 is such that the boss will not be able to bulge or deform and thereby accommodate a second head in the event that an effort is made to combine a further male component 10 with the female component.

30

The thick wall section and the nature of the material forming the boss 17 will also prevent any force being applied to the head 14 in an effort to force it back out through opening 21. Thereby a force applied to head 14 from externally of the boss 17 will not be able to be used to either force the head 14 out of the boss 17 to decouple the tag component or indeed where a head portion resides in the cavity (due to the stem fracturing) to force the head 14 out so that another male tag component can be used to illicitly reinstall the female component 11.

The invention is open to modification within the scope of the present disclosure. For example, even though the retention means for retaining the head within the boss is disclosed herein as being formed as part of the boss, it could be a separate element which is combined with the boss and/or body of the female component or is formed during moulding of the female component. Also, while the boss is preferably moulded in one piece the end opposite the female opening could be left open. If left open a cover piece could be fastened thereover and fixed in place as a post moulding operation.

An alternative embodiment of the boss is illustrated in Figures 6 to 10 where the boss is formed by two separate sections 25 and 26. The top section 25 has a peripheral flange 18a and an open end 27 which provides a shoulder 28. The lower or base section 26 includes a peripheral flange 18b and incorporates the projections 23 and opening 21. A peripheral wall 29 engages (see Figures 10) in open end 27 in

a snug fit with the end 30 of wall 29 butted up to shoulder 28. The flanges 18a and 18b mate face to face.

5 Flanges 18a and 18b include openings 19 which are of an elongate form rather than the circular form of the first embodiment. The first 25 and second 26 parts when combined are located such that the openings 19 of flanges 18a and 18b are aligned or at least overlap.

10 The boss parts 25 and 26 can be injection moulded in a hard grade of polyurethane (TPU). Both parts are assembled, as shown in Figure 10, before being placed within the cavity of the female mould prior to moulding. The over moulding of the tag panel material can then be performed using the
15 traditional grades of TPU. The over moulding will retain the boss 17 as well as fix the two boss parts 25 and 26 together.

With the tag of the present invention it is believed that the force required to apply the head 14 of the male component 10
20 through the opening 21 and into the boss will be less relative to the level of retention of the head when installed in the boss than comparable tags. The inwardly tapering opening 21 will provide good lead in characteristics for the head as it approaches the cavity and the deformity of the
25 projections 23 will be able to occur without applying unnecessary force to the insert 15 of the head 14 which may otherwise result in the insert separating from the head and thereby leading to misapplication. It is also believed that the tag during the installation procedure will provide a
30 clean cut through the ear of the animal.

Nevertheless, once the head is in position the engagement of the projections behind the head will ensure that the head is held in place with high retention levels. This is achieved
5 without the need for the shoulder 14a of the head to be inclined backwardly relative to the distal or pointed end of the insert which is a technique which has been used previously to try and increase retention of the head by the female component.

10

The ear tag also permits the head and stem of the male component to rotate relative to the female component. This is achieved because of a clearance which exists between the head and the boss cavity and between the stem and the
15 inclined projections.

20

It is believed that it may be possible that any deformation of the shoulder area 14a of the head when a retraction or pulling force is applied to the stem (such deformation being
caused by the interaction with the distal or free edge of the projection 23) will enhance rather than lessen the level of retention. As the interaction between the end of the projections is directed toward the internal flange of the insert 15 it is believed that any deformation of the head
25 will not be such as to reduce the overall cross-sectional dimension of the head and thereby enable the deformed head to escape back through the opening as defined by the distal ends of the projections 23.

The boss being formed of a rigid material will also ensure that the boss cannot be deformed either radially or longitudinally or in such other manner as to manipulate the head and/or the opening/retention projections to enable the
5 head to be forced from within the cavity 20.

The moulding of the boss in one piece provides a benefit in that there is no need for a separate fabrication step after moulding of the female component in order, for example, to
10 apply an end cap to the boss to enclose the boss cavity. Therefore, the construction of the tamperproof coupling is not dependent upon the quality achieved with a separate joining or fabrication process.

15 It is therefore believed that an animal ear tag incorporating the present invention will exhibit extremely good tamperproof characteristics and render ear tag components which have been used unsuitable for reuse.

CLAIMS:

1. An animal ear tag including coupling means (12, 14 and 21) for installing the ear tag with an animal's ear, the coupling means having a headed stem (12) and a female opening (21) through which the head (14) of the stem can pass to effect a coupling action, the female opening (21) being formed as part of a separate enclosed boss component (17) of hard material which is fastened to material forming a part (11) of the ear tag.
2. An ear tag as claimed in claim 1 wherein the material of the ear tag part (11) is a resilient material.
3. An ear tag as claimed in claim 1 or 2 wherein the boss component (17) includes an anchoring means (18) for anchoring the boss component (17) with the tag part (11).
4. An ear tag as claimed in claim 3 wherein the anchoring means comprises a flange (18) extending peripherally from an external surface of the boss component (17).
5. An ear tag as claimed in claim 4 wherein the flange (18) further includes a plurality of openings (19).
6. An ear tag as claimed in claim 1 wherein the hard material is a plastics material incorporating fibre reinforcement.

7. An ear tag as claimed in claim 3 wherein the boss component (17) is formed by two interfitting boss parts (25 and 26) each having a flange (18a and 18b) which combine to form the anchoring means (18).

5

8. An ear tag as claimed in claim 7 wherein each flange (18a and 18b) of the boss parts (25 and 26) include openings (19) which at least overlap when the tag parts are combined.

10

9. An ear tag as claimed in claim 8 wherein the openings (19) in at least one of flanges (18a and 18b) of the boss parts (25 and 26) are of elongate form.

15

10. An animal ear tag including coupling means (12, 14 and 21) for installing the ear tag with an animal's ear, the coupling means having a headed stem (12) and female opening (21) through which the head (14) of the stem (12) can pass to effect a coupling action, a boss component (17) of a hard material, the boss component (17) being fixedly attached to flexible material forming a part (11) of the ear tag, the boss component (17) having an internal cavity (20), the female opening (21) providing access to the cavity (20), retention means (23) to retain the head (14) in the cavity (20), said cavity being configured to enable only one head at any one time to be accommodated therein.

20

25

30

11. An ear tag as claimed in claim 10 wherein the female opening (21) is of decreasing cross-sectional area from

an external part of the boss component (17) as it extends towards the cavity (20).

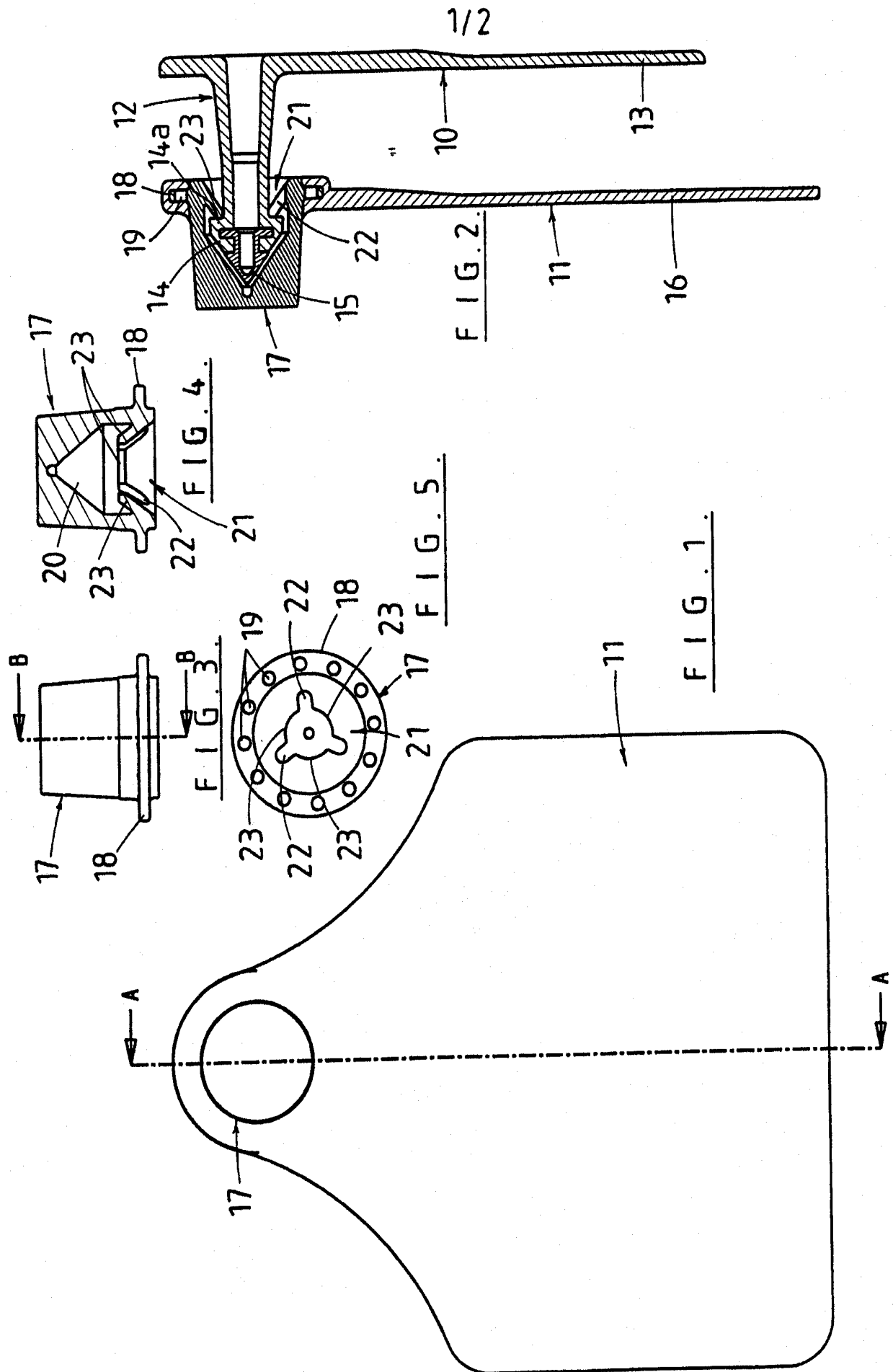
12. An ear tag as claimed in claim 11 wherein the boss
5 component (17) includes an anchoring means (18) for anchoring the boss component (17) with the tag part (11).
13. An ear tag as claimed in claim 12 wherein the anchoring
10 means comprises a flange (18) extending peripherally from an external surface of the boss component (17), said flange (18) including a plurality of openings (19).
14. An ear tag as claimed in claim 13 wherein the tag part
15 (11) is formed from a resilient plastics material.
15. An ear tag as claimed in claim 14 wherein the female
opening (21) is at least part formed by a plurality of
projections (23) which extend inwardly from the exterior
20 of the boss component (17) and form at the distal ends thereof retention means to retain the head (14) when in the cavity (20).
16. An ear tag as claimed in claim 15 wherein the boss
25 component (17) is formed by two interfitting boss parts (25 and 26) each having a flange (18a and 18b) which combine to form the anchoring means (18).
17. An ear tag as claimed in claim 16 wherein each flange
30 (18a and 18b) of the boss parts (25 and 26) include

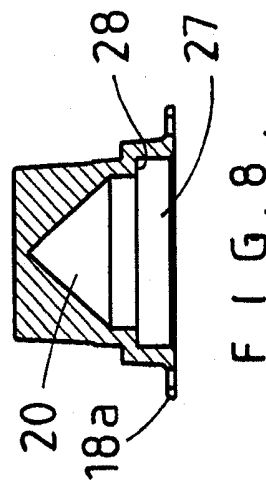
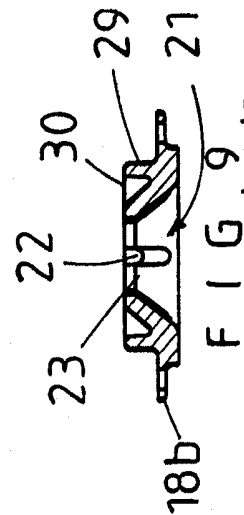
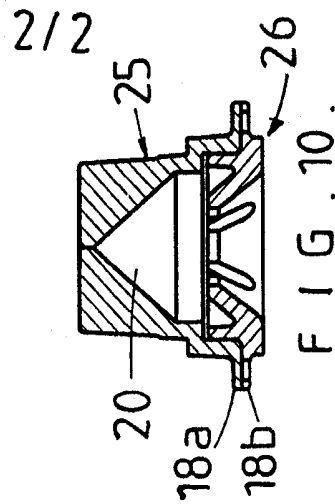
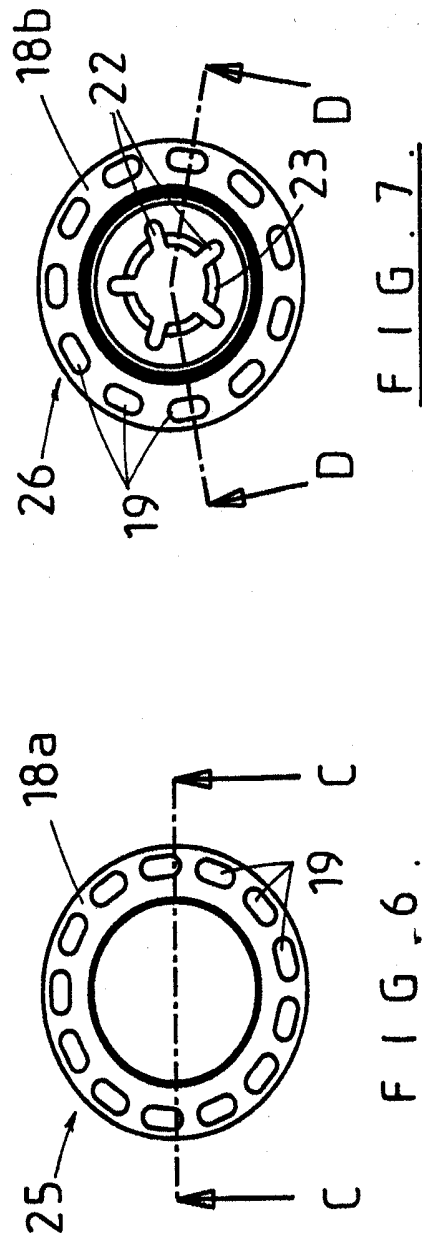
elongate openings (19) which at least overlap when the tag parts are combined.

18. An animal ear tag including coupling means (12, 14 and
5 21) for installing the ear tag with an animal's ear, the coupling means having a headed stem (12) and a female opening (21) through which the head (14) of the stem (12) can pass to effect a coupling action, a boss component (17) of a hard material, the boss component
10 being fixedly attached to flexible material forming a part (11) of the ear tag, the boss component (17) having an internal cavity (20) in which the head (14) after passing through the female opening (21) can reside, the female opening (21) being of decreasing cross-sectional
15 area from an external part of the boss component (17) as it extends towards the cavity (20), said female opening (21) being at least part formed by a plurality of projections (23) which extend inwardly from the exterior of the boss component and form at the distal ends
20 thereof retention means to retain the head when in the cavity.

19. An ear tag as claimed in claim 18 wherein the tag part
(11) is formed of a resilient material, the boss
25 component (17) includes anchoring means (18) for anchoring the boss component (17) into the resilient material.

20. An ear tag as claimed in claim 18 or 19 wherein at least part of the external shape of the head (14) and internal shape of the cavity (20) correspond.
- 5 21. An ear tag as claimed in claim 19 wherein the anchoring means comprises a flange (18) extending peripherally from an external surface of the boss component (17).
- 10 22. An ear tag as claimed in claim 19 wherein the boss component (17) is formed by two interfitting boss parts (25 and 26) each having a flange (18a and 18b) which combine to form the anchoring means (18).
- 15 23. An ear tag as claimed in claim 22 wherein each flange (18a and 18b) of the boss parts (25 and 26) include openings (19) which at least overlap when the tag parts are combined.
- 20 24. An ear tag as claimed in claim 18 wherein the boss component (17) and tag part (11) are formed from polyurethane with the boss component (17) being formed from a harder grade of polyurethane.





A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER														
Int Cl ⁶ : A01K 11/00														
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC														
B. FIELDS SEARCHED														
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC : A01K 11/00														
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched AU : IPC as above														
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) WPAT : A01K 11/- and TAG:/ MARKING#:/ MARKER#:/ LABEL:/ STUD# and NOSE#:/ EAR#														
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT														
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.												
X	AU 47166/85 (571110) A (GARDNER), 5 June 1986 whole document	1-6, 10-14												
X	AU 32394/84 (568399) A (CHEVILLOT), 28 February 1985 whole document	1-4, 6-7, 10-12, 14												
X	GB 2294664 A (MAUN INDUSTRIES LTD), 8 May 1996 whole document	1-4, 6, 10, 14, 15, 18												
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex												
<table border="0"><tr><td>* Special categories of cited documents:</td><td>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</td></tr><tr><td>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</td><td>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</td></tr><tr><td>"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</td><td>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</td></tr><tr><td>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</td><td>"&" document member of the same patent family</td></tr><tr><td>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</td><td></td></tr></table>			* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention	"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone	"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art	"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family	"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	
* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention													
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone													
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art													
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family													
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means														
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed														
Date of the actual completion of the international search 18 March 1999		Date of mailing of the international search report 29 MAR 1999												
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200 WODEN ACT 2606 AUSTRALIA Facsimile No.: (02) 6285 3929		Authorized officer R. SUBBARAYAN Telephone No.: (02) 6283 2377												

International application No.

PCT/NZ 98/00178

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	FR 2578713 A (SOCIETE NOUVELLE ROCKALL FRANCE S.A.) 19 September 1986 whole document	1-4, 6, 10-12, 18-19

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

END OF ANNEX

Form PCT/ISA/210 (extra sheet) (July 1998) copcew